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NO. 30.

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1946.

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U.S. FOREIGN POLICY America's Desire To Stop "Coercion And Penetration" Of The Weak

Extension Of The Draft Asked For

CHICAGO, April 6. PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY PROCLAIMED A "UNIVERSAL AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AIMED AT STOPPING 'COERCION AND PENETRATION' OF THE WEAK AND CALLING FOR POWERFUL PEACETIME MILITARY PREPAREDNESS BY THE UNITED STATES. SPEAKING AT AN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION AT THE SOLDIERS' FIELD STADIUM HERE, WHERE HE RENEWED HIS APPEAL FOR EXTENSION OF THE DRAFT, UNIFICATION OF THE ARMED FORCES AND A UNIVERSAL TRAINING PROGRAMME, THE PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT "ONE UNIVERSAL POLICY MUST GUIDE UNITED STATES RELATIONS WITH EVERY COUNTRY NO MATTER HOW REMOTE."

In return for American recognition of "important interests" of Britain, Russia and others in the Orient, these countries must respect her interest in peace and security in that area. The United States, he added, "shall expect them to pursue the same peaceful objectives."

He said the United Nations have the right to insist that the sovereignty and integrity of the countries of the Near and Middle East, where outside rivalries might "erupt into a conflict," must not be threatened by coercion or penetration. Truman said the United States hopes for a "peaceful settlement of the differences which have arisen between colonial peoples and colonial sovereigns in all areas."

Support Of U.N.O.

The United Nations Security Council, he fully capable of settling disputes between any nations of the world "however

OCCUPATION

Herford, Ger., Apr. 6. Field Marshal Lord Montgomery said in a speech here that the British occupation of Germany would last at least 10 years.—Associated Press.

different their philosophies traditions and interests if I respects the legitimate aspirations and needs of fellow members."

The United States intends to join with other sovereign Republics of America in a regional pact to provide "common defense against attack," he said. The President declared that America's immediate objective, "is to support the United Nations to the utmost."

"The United States stands ready," said the President, "to provide the necessary support for a world trade system, strengthen and safeguard peace." He asserted that the reform of Japan "is only the beginning" of American policy in the Orient.

"We seek to encourage a quick revival of economic activity and international trade in the Far East," said President Truman, adding that "to do this we stand ready to extend credit and technical assistance."

The President urged early Congressional approval of the American loan to Britain. He called atomic energy the "greatest challenge" left by the war, and asked for control so that it may serve mankind rather than destroy it.

Must Be Ready

The President said that universal training, a year's extension of the draft and unification of the armed forces are the "foundation stones which hold promise of a strong nation. They are essential if we are to maintain our leadership on the road to peace and freedom."

He said, "we cannot one day proclaim our intention to prevent unjust aggression and oppression in the world and then

(Continued on Page 5)

FOR. MINISTERS TO CONFER

London, Apr. 6. Britain has accepted the invitation of Mr. James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, last night to attend a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union in Paris on April 25, it was announced this morning.—Reuter.

THREE BROTHERS APPEAL

London, Apr. 6. Three brothers, all ex-servicemen, today appealed at Orington, Kent, against the Council's refusal to allow the building of houses on land they had bought. One brother, Frederick Burman, declared: "My brothers and I have served in the forces, we have shed blood and sweated for our country and it is a poor outlook for us that we cannot have a little bit of it to live in during peacetime. If the Ministry rejects our appeals we lose the money which we earned by sheer hard work."

The brothers want to erect their own houses at Orington. Orington, and each has paid \$150 for the plot of land. L. C. Wall, clerk to the Council, said the Council had been warned that the land was affected and town planning could not be developed for building.

The Ministry of Town and Country Planning Inspector decided to inspect the land and submit a report to the Minister.—Reuter.

TOOK BUS AWAY

London, Apr. 6. Ernest Meadows, 32, who was found guilty today of taking and driving away a bus without the consent of the owners at Liverpool Street, was sent to jail for three months.—Reuter.

Home Consumers First From Now On

London, April 6. British home consumers will come first from now on in the supply of essential goods, such as neckties, clothing, coal, boots, furniture and tyres, said H. A. Marquand, Secretary of the Ministry of Overseas Trade, at Cardiff today.

He reported that the export trade was going well and the estimated figure for March would be not less than \$67,000,000. If this monthly rate could be maintained, the target of \$750,000,000 for the year would easily be reached. Mr. Marquand said that Britain was now concentrating on export of heavier goods — machinery, iron, steel, chemicals, motor vehicles and aircraft.—Reuter.

M.P.'s Get Flustered Over Dominion Day

Ottawa, April 6. The plan to rename "Dominion Day" — the public holiday which celebrates the foundation of the Canadian Dominion on July 1, 1867 — "Canada Day" caused one of the noisiest and most heated sittings of the present session of the Canadian Parliament.

Liberal Party members were split on the vote at the third reading given to the private members' bill, which now goes to the Senate where it will have three readings before becoming law.

After M. J. Coldwell, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader, had a brisk exchange with Mr. Mitchell, the Speaker, Dr. Gaspard Fauteux, urged the members to preserve parliamentary dignity. Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Coldwell was an Englishman like himself but in 1939 the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation called for "cash on the barrel" for anything sent to Britain.

George Albert King, 22, underwriter's assistant, of Wood Green, was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, William Vigors, of Kentish Town, to four years, and George Morgan and John Papworth, soldiers, each to two years imprisonment. All four were found guilty of being concerned in shop breaking and the stealing of furs.

King and Vigors were found guilty of shooting at a policeman with intent to resist arrest. When King was sentenced the swing a vicious right, striking Vigors on the face. Wardens grappled and hustled him to the cells.—Reuter.

New British Air Service Opened

London, April 6. Letters from people in Britain will reach Buenos Aires sooner than from New York. This is the result of a new flying schedule which came into operation today when a British South American Airways Lancaster aircraft "Star Glow", took off from a London airport to bring South America within two days' flying time of Britain.

The reduction of nearly 24 hours in the journey is made by cutting out a one night stop and special new maintenance along the route. Two services of this nature are being run either way weekly.

Mr. J. W. Booth, Chairman of the British South American Airways, who left on the "Star Glow" this morning on his way to Buenos Aires, paid a tribute to the plane at a press reception prior to his departure.

"If you carry people quickly they arrive in a better condition at their destination," he said. "This new schedule is another demonstration of British enterprise. It is the speed and reliability of the Lancaster that makes the accelerated services possible."

Mr. Booth was accompanied by Mr. Ronald Clifford Tyndall Bennett, Chief Executive of the Company, who told Reuters that they were hoping to give news of a further reduction in the airmail rates to and from South America in the near future. Mr. Bennett pointed out that British businessmen's airmail letters to Buenos Aires reach their destination quicker than the United States businessmen's letters. The Company will be putting their York aircraft on the new service sometime in May. They will be a 21-seater version. The planes will hold 32 but they will carry only 21 passengers, allowing for plenty of comfort.—Reuter.

MODELS DEPICT D-DAY LANDING

London, Apr. 6. Tiny khaki and grey clad figures in hand-to-hand fighting, tanks throwing flames and flailing mines, while landing craft pour in the beach, tell the story of the Normandy landings on D-Day at a model action of the Imperial Service Institution Museum at Whitehall, which was opened today.

The largest figures are an inch high and the smallest barely half an inch. Facing the scene of Caesar's first landing in Britain, the model depicts the left flank of the British beaches shortly after the initial landings.

Other exhibits are an enamel plate carried on Field Marshal Alexander's car during the war and the Union Jack flown from the bonnet of Field Marshal Montgomery's car in Germany and signed by him. It is neatly displayed in one corner.

Prime Minister Bernard, of the Netherlands has presented the badge of rank and insignia of the B.S. Colonel General Seydewitz, formerly Reich General, of occupied Holland. Near them lie sheets of Hitler's notepaper and his book "Mein Kampf".

Other exhibits include a general's sword and a general's hat. The exhibition is open to the public.

LABOUR AND CHURCHILL

London, Apr. 6. The Labour Party in a resolution today proposed that its annual conference in June be called upon to "repudiate Churchill's defeatist proposal to make the British Commonwealth a mere satellite of American monopoly and capitalism, which will inevitably lead to our being allied in a partnership of hostility to Russia."—Associated Press.

Jewish N.C.O.s Arrested

Rome, April 6. Three Jewish non-commissioned officers of the Royal Army Service Corps (Palestine) have been arrested by the British in connection with the discovery of 1,200 illegal Jewish immigrants in 57 Allied lorries at La Spezia last night, the Allied Headquarters at Caserta stated today.

It was also learned that the Jews were caught, trying to board a 1,000-ton motor vessel, the "Fede". They all carried Allied ration cards for ten days, according to an official source. The ship, completed this year at Savona, near Genoa, was understood to be fitted with steel bunkers for illegal Jewish traffic to Palestine. Allied Forces Headquarters stated.

It is understood that the Jewish company, to which the arrested men belonged, had been ordered south from Udine, and it is believed that the Jewish emigrants were loaded on the trucks while the convoy was travelling southwards with military movement orders.

It was reported in Rome earlier today that the 1,200 Jews were about to embark on three small steamers for Palestine. Their three ships were said to have been impounded, pending full inquiries.

The Jews were detained, it was stated, after a patrol of Carabinieri had seen a jeep containing two Allied non-commissioned officers arrive. The N.C.O.s drove off when asked for their identity papers.—Reuter.

Greek Regent Offers His Resignation

Athens, April 6. The Greek Cabinet is now awaiting word from King George of the Hellenes, at present in exile in London, whether he has accepted the resignation of Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent or wants him to remain in office until the question of the restoration has been decided by a plebiscite.

Respectable, bearded and six feet six inches tall, the Regent resigned in accordance with the pledge he gave last November that he would take this action after the elections had been held.

(In London, a member of the King's household told Reuters that the Regent today said that for the time being King George would make no official statement.)

A spokesman of the Cabinet which the Regent swore in yesterday before tendering his resignation, said today: "It is the King's prerogative either to ask the Archbishop to remain or to appoint a new regent until the question of a regime is settled."

The new cabinet, which is a coalition between the Royalist (Populist) Party and the "Centre Bloc", announced last night that a new parliament would be convened on April 20 and would be asked to proclaim a plebiscite on the monarchy. The Royalists want to call the plebiscite next month. They have never accepted the earlier decision by the Populists. Government's question be postponed until 1949.

Left-wing parties which boycotted last Sunday's general elections today appealed to the

Statement On H.K. Housing Shortage

IN VIEW OF THE CRITICAL HOUSING SITUATION IN WHICH THE COLONY IS HANDICAPPED AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE ADMINISTRATION WISHES TO REMIND FIRMS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC THAT IT CAN ASSIST ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR VERY LIMITED NUMBERS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS FOR A BRIEF PERIOD AFTER THEIR RETURN.

CERTAIN OF THE LARGER HOTELS ARE AT PRESENT HELD ON REQUISITION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR RETURNING MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND BUSINESSMEN WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO RENT PRIVATE FLATS OR HOUSES.

This accommodation is limited and it is likely that it will

Ambassador Of British Women

London, Apr. 6. Gaumont British Films, in collaboration with William Butlin, Britain's holiday camp king, are launching a nationwide campaign to find the "holiday princess of Great Britain" to send to the United States as Ambassador of British Womanhood.

An official of Gaumont British Films disclosed today that the chosen girl, who must be between the ages of 18 and 28, will receive a free holiday in the United States, a specially designed wardrobe and a \$2,000 a year job as hostess at a Butlin camp for two years.

Beauty alone will not decide the winner, and the judges will award their points for audience reaction, health and beauty, grooming and deportment, good figure and intelligence and charm of voice and manner, the official said.

Local contests will start on April 29 and Area Finals will be held on May 27 and June 3.—Reuter.

HOLIDAY CAMPS

St. Helier, Apr. 6. It has been decided not to allow further holiday camps on Jersey. This defeats the plans of W. Butlin who inspected sites on the island last month.—Reuter.

mediate future it should be clearly understood that the Administration cannot be held responsible for the acute difficulties which are likely to be experienced in finding suitable accommodation during the initial of the Colony's reconstruction.

Chelsea Rag Becomes Riot

London, April 6. Bottles, stones, bricks, fire-hoses and stirrup pumps were used by students in an end of the term rag, which developed into a riot at Chelsea last night. A hundred policemen were called out to disperse crowds and traffic had to be diverted.

The night began when 200 students from the Regent Street Polytechnic raided a dance at Chelsea Polytechnic in retaliation for a raid by Chelsea in the afternoon. Dozens of windows, chairs and tables were wrecked and the ground floor of the building was saturated with water from the defenders' fire hoses. Women students, without shoes and stockings, joined in.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Cloudy with some light drizzle in the early morning, becoming fair towards midday. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum—22 deg. at 11 a.m. Minimum—71 deg. at 11 p.m. Sunshine—6 1/2 hours. Maximum Humidity—85 per cent.

PASSION SUNDAY.
SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1940.

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Friday: Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows High Mass at 7.30 a.m.
The "Way of the Cross" in Chinese

CHRIST CHURCH

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND &

1990

The Hague, Apr. 6. The Permanent Court of International Justice will open its session here on April 18. — *Reuter.*

Putting In In-Of Homes

The conference adopted resolutions calling for every possible economy in the use of bread grains, special campaigns to re-

of the policy of the great powers published today.

Accusing the Western powers of ignoring history's lessons by practising "disastrous appeasement towards Generalissimo Stalin," the writer says of Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech: "The perils Mr. Churchill warns about

publishing false or forged documents, false news or tendencies communist. If such publication disturbs public order.—Harter.

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"The Common Man And The State"

"THE HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT SHOWS US THAT IN ITS BEGINNING IT TOOK ITS CHARACTER FROM THE FAMILY ITSELF. THE CHIEF OF THE TRIBE WAS A SORT OF FATHER," DECLARED FATHER B.F. MEYER IN A TALK ON "THE COMMON MAN AND THE STATE" AT THE CATHOLIC CENTRE YESTERDAY.

FATHER MEYER CONTINUED:—"THE EMPEROR OF CHINA WAS ALWAYS LOOKED UPON AS THE FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE, DERIVING AUTHORITY FROM HEAVEN, AND THE PERFECTION OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTED IN BEING A TRUE FATHER, NEITHER TOO SEVERE NOR TOO LENIENT, AND ALLOWING TO HIS CHILDREN A SUITABLE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY."

The State is not, as Rousseau taught, the result of a contract. It is a natural growth developing basically from two factors: (1) the need that men have of an increased degree of mutual co-operation as the social and economic structures become more complicated and diverse, and (2) from the difference of functions belonging to different men and different voluntary associations arising out of the difference of conditions among them.

Rousseau based his theory on the idea that "all men are by nature born free and equal from every point of view," but while agreeing that all men have the same human nature and hence the same rights, we must hold that they have a difference of functions in society, arising out of their different aptitudes and capacities. It is quite obvious that the varying combinations of these factors in the cells of each of us lay the foundations of our capacities and therefore of our social functions. As G. B. Shaw points out, the Russian government has had to come to the conclusion that not all children are budding artists, or philosophers or mechanical geniuses. And so we have some who are farmers, some who are mechanics, some who are teachers, and so on.

State's Purpose

The sole purpose for which the State exists is to secure to the members of society the highest possible degree of social and cultural development in accordance with their respective functions. Any increase, therefore, in the power, functions of the State which threatens the true welfare and development of its citizens as persons, or for that matter, of citizens of other countries as well, is contrary to the purpose for which the State is for man, not man for the State. The mark of development, of progress, evolution in any body is unity of purpose amid diversity of function. We cannot say, for instance, that the brain controls the functions of the human body; it is only one element in an extremely complicated and inter-related control system. As someone has said, the sovereignty of the State is one of many particular sovereignties. A man must conduct his life by many rules besides the laws of the State.

There are, for instance, his obligations to his conscience, to his family, his work, and to those around him who are less fortunate than himself. The State may be more efficient than voluntary institutions in the relief of suffering, yet if it takes upon itself the complete responsibility of encouraging its citizens to assist in a personal way, and not by mere money contributions, it is denying to them an extremely valuable human formation. If there were no suffering there would be no State.

Class Struggle

The State is not, on the other hand, merely the guardian of law and order, as the Liberals claimed. The result of following this principle has been class struggle. Men must indeed perform different functions in society, but there should be harmonious co-ordination; class struggle undermines the welfare of society itself. But the co-ordination of functions in society cannot be attained by a conscious planning and control of the activities of the community. But this control, this co-ordination must be the result of a conscious participation by the social group in every class according to its capacity. Just as each of us performs an economic function by working in an office, or a factory, or raising food, or as housewife, etc., so each one performs a social and civic function by conscious participation according to his capacity in social and civic activities.

Smaller Groups

"The State should leave to these smaller groups the settlement of business of minor importance. It will thus carry out with greater freedom, power, and success the tasks belonging to it: the directing, watching, stimulating, and restraining, as circumstances suggest or necessity demands. Let those in power, therefore, be convinced that the more faithfully this principle is followed, and a graded hierarchical order exist between the various subsidiary organizations, the more excellent will be the social, economic and efficiency of the social organization as a whole, and the happier and more prosperous the condition of the State."

It is to be planned for that industry than any political appointee? The only part the State need play is that of overall planning and co-ordination.

In the second place, these groups are the field in which the citizen can achieve personal social and civic development and through which he can make his personal contribution to government. It is quite obvious that by merely paying taxes and casting an occasional vote for a "representative" one is not really engaging in civic activity. Someone with a fair for statistics has calculated that, by eliminating the non-voters, the electoral minority and the parliamentary minority, it is possible to pass a law in Parliament by a vote representing less than two millions out of a population of forty-six millions.

Civil Affairs

Government should not be merely a lot of office handling routine matters, essential as these may be—foreign affairs, finance, police, sanitation, and all the others. The most important department of all should be a department of "civil affairs," of education in citizenship. We have an Education Department, but it finishes with us when we leave school; for adults the most that it does is to encourage here and there university extension courses.

A Department of Education in Citizenship should concern itself especially with making us civic and social comrades. It should study such problems as local self-government, welfare, etc. It should plan the harmonious co-ordination of all the voluntary and natural associations, such as our local Residents' Associations. It is no use giving us merely radio talks or extension courses; we learn best by doing. Once we have begun to take an active part in public affairs we shall be eager listeners to talk on such questions. Instead of turning the dial over to the latest music hall hit.

To make life run smoothly for us, to give us security, is only one of the functions of the State.

(Continued on Pages 2 & 5)

NEW WATER RATES

The Gazette contains the following particulars of the new water rates, which came into effect on April 1.

The price of water per unit of 1,000 gallons shall be—	per unit
(1) for filtered water	
(a) for consumption or shipping purposes	\$1.20
(b) for trade or domestic purposes, supplied—	
(i) to any premises or place in the Peak District as defined in the Peak District Ordinance, 1918	.65
(ii) to any premises or place in the Island of Hong Kong except the Peak District, to which the water is pumped	.55
(iii) to each military area as defined in the Ordinance, 1918	.30
(c) except as set out in paragraphs (a) and (b)	.45
(2) for unfiltered water	
(a) for consumption purposes	1.20
(b) for all other purposes	.40

POLICEMEN CHARGED

Two Police constables attached to No. 7 Police Station were charged before Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday with unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

The accused were Police constables Wu Hing and Wu Wing. Second accused was also charged with larceny by finding of wireless equipment in Pokfulam Road.

At the request of the prosecution, Captain Haig-Brown, the hearing in the case was fixed for April 9, at 2.30 p.m.

The case against Wong Wing Tim, Chinese probationary wing inspector, for demanding by force or with menaces \$500 from Li Ka-fat on Dec. 16, 1945, was again remanded for a week by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Bail was fixed at \$500.

St. Joseph's To Open Tomorrow

One of the Colony's oldest schools, St. Joseph's College in Kennedy Road, is to re-open its classes tomorrow. There will be an enrollment of 200 boys, comprising Classes 3 to 7, and it is hoped soon to re-open the primary school classes.

The school has now the use of three floors of the main building, the other buildings being temporarily on loan to the Forces Educational Centre. To accommodate the primary school, St. Joseph's College has been given the use, until Sept., of the old Japanese Primary School building on the other side of Kennedy Road.

The primary school classes are to open in the very near future with an enrolment of some 160 to 200 boys. St. Joseph's, before the war, had a roll of 850 pupils. There are at present some 750 applicants on the waiting list, but the probability of the school being able to accept more pupils is very slight, due primarily to the shortage of accommodation and furniture.

Back at his post as Principal is Bro. John, who has been Headmaster since 1937. The school, founded in 1875, is a Christian Brothers institution. Among the former teachers back on the staff are Bro. Hilary, Bro. Alban, Mr. H. Asome, Mr. B. C. Lam, Mr. Vincent Chan, Mr. Boag Ka-heng and Mr. Benedict Chung.

Four members of the St. Joseph's teaching staff lost their lives during the attack on Hong Kong. Bro. Peter was killed while driving an ambulance from Causeway Bay, and Mr. Percy Felix, Mr. Anthony Lim and Mr. Lim Kim-luan were killed in action at Wongnei-chung Gap while serving with the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Another old teacher, Mr. Ooi Eng-bee, is believed to have been executed by the Japanese on the New Territories on 1945.

The school buildings were not considerably damaged as a result of the Japanese occupation, but the furniture, including some 1,100 desks, the arts and crafts section and the school museum were thoroughly looted.

REVOLVERS SEIZED

Pleading guilty to unlawful possession of a Standard .38 revolver, an S. & W. 38 revolver and eleven rounds of ammunition, two Chinese, Lau Kam and Kong Man Wah, were each sentenced to two years hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Sub-inspector Drury told the court that on the night of April 3 he led a party of Chinese detectives to the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, where the two accused were searched and the fire-arms found in their girdles. Both revolvers were loaded and in good condition. Accused said that they were trying to sell the arms.

THEFTS OF CLOTH

Wong Hon and Lai Pak Chi were found guilty by Mr. Latimer yesterday of the larceny of 81 rolls of material from the Kowloon Lee Drapery Shop, No. 881 Shanghai Street, on March 28, and sentenced to six months' hard labour each. For receiving two rolls of cloth and 95 yards of grey cotton, a Chinese fortune-teller, Cheung Yu Tak, was sentenced to four months' hard labour. The cloth was found in Cheung's cubicle at No. 227 Portland St. on March 29.

TINNED MILK FOR \$1.50

A fine of \$100 or four weeks' hard labour was imposed on Li Man by Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday for selling a tin of condensed milk at \$1.50 in Jubilee Street on Friday.

Inspector H. Sell stated that a Chinese detective saw accused sell the milk to a child for \$1.50.

WEDDING

The wedding took place before Mr. C. d'Almeida at the Registry Office yesterday of Mr. J. O. Remedios and Miss Evelyn de Lus Remedios.

Best men were Mr. A. J. de Motta and Mr. T. A. Cunha. The bridegroom was formerly chief clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India.

Near-Sighted Witness And Accused

FURTHER EVIDENCE WAS GIVEN AT THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY MORNING IN THE TREASON TRIAL BEFORE MR. C.Y. KWAN IN WHICH LAI KIT, A FORMER KOWLOON BUS CONDUCTOR, IS CHARGED WITH 12 OVERT ACTS.

The prosecution is in the hands of Mr. R. S. Smith. Lee Chung-kan stated that on June 16, 1944, at about 11 p.m., a party of men came to his house and arrested him. The party consisted of "Fat" Lau, a Japanese named Shum Shan, Lai Chak-po, who was handcuffed, was also among the party.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

One of the largest gambling dens in the Colony was raided by Police under Detective Inspector Mooney of Central Police Station on Friday evening at No. 26, Centre Street, ground floor.

As a result 40 men were arrested and charged. Before Mr. A. Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday four Chinese, Tai-chung, Li Kwok, Chan Hin and Wong Shing, were charged with keeping the premises as a common gambling house. Thirty-six others were charged with gambling.

The keepers were each fined \$250 or two months' hard labour, while 19 gamblers were fined \$20.

Sixteen absentees had their bail of \$20 each forfeited. A sum of \$155.00 which was picked up during the raid was placed in the Poor Box.

LORRY SERVICE

Starting today (Sunday) ten lorries will be operated by the Hong Kong Bus Company for the convenience of the public who may wish to visit their family grounds at Pokfulam and Aberdeen.

The lorries have been lent free of charge to the bus company by Administration. The service will operate daily for a week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saw His C.O. Kill Man With Sword

WHEN THE CASE IN WHICH 15 JAPANESE ARE CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES AT LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25 WAS RESUMED YESTERDAY AT THE SUPREME COURT, ANOTHER JAPANESE SOLDIER TESTIFYING FOR THE CROWN IDENTIFIED HIS FORMER UNIT COMMANDER, KISHI YASUO, AS THE MAN WHO KILLED ONE OF THE VILLAGERS WITH A SWORD.

Accused are—Lieut. Kishi Yasuo, Lieut. Matsumoto Chuzaburo W/O, Yamagatawa Sadao, S/M, Kodama Mitsutoshi S/M, Uchida Hiroshi, Sgt. Jomori Richi, Sgt. Yoshi, Sgt. Yoshikawa Gunichi, Cpl. Kamishiro Katsumasa, L/Cpl. Ando Takashi, 1st Class Pte. Takahashi Haruhiko, Pte. Nishizawa Kenro, Pte. Uemura Glasku and Pte. Okamoto Kichitaro.

The trial is being heard before a Military Tribunal comprising: President, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (Department of the J.A.G. in India); Major M. I. Omsby, West Yorks Regiment; and Captain B. N. Kaul, Frontier Force Regiment.

The Prosecuting Officer is Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain (Legal) H.Q. A.L.F.S.E.A., and the Defence Officer Capt. M. Croft, R.A.S.C., assisted by Capt. K. Moti Singh, of Jodhpur.

The soldier was Pte. Sasaki Kunihiko, wireless operator attached to the Kishi Unit. In evidence, witness said that at 6 p.m. the same day following an attack on the barracks of his company he saw about 50 persons concentrated on the verandah of the swimming shed. Some of them were sitting on the ground while the remainder were standing, leaning against the wall. Some of these standing had their hands tied with rope behind their backs.

Capt. Reilly: Did you hear any sound from the verandah?—I heard nothing.

Where were you at 11 p.m. that night?—I was on duty in my wireless room.

Did you hear any sound then?—Yes, I heard moaning.

Did you look out of the window when hearing the moaning?—Yes, I did.

What did you see?—I saw one person being killed with a sword.

Who killed him?—My commander, Kishi Yasuo.

Who was the person killed?—

Presentation To Mr. Hawkins

Yesterday representatives of 27 labour unions in the Colony called on Mr. Hawkins to present him with a beautiful Chinese album in token of their respect and gratitude for all that he had done for the working classes in Hong Kong.

Mr. Li Cheung, Chairman of the Chinese Engineers' Institute, who made the presentation, said in part:

"The interest and welfare of the workers have always been uppermost in your heart. Whenever difficulties arose and we came to you for advice and guidance you have invariably by your wisdom and sound judgment steered us clear of trouble and helped us to surmount all obstacles. In handling all matters you have been just, fair and impartial. You have laboured unceasingly for our welfare, and our gratitude to you knows no bound."

Mr. Hawkins was appointed Labour Officer when he returned from leave in England in 1940 and served up to the time of the Japanese invasion. During the occupation he was interned. After the British re-occupation of the Colony he was appointed Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Labour Officer, and his knowledge of local conditions and Chinese mentality stood him in good stead in the discharge of the onerous duties of his office during a most difficult period.

Mr. Hawkins is leaving on Monday by plane.

Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, Labour Officer and Secretary for Chinese Affairs, is leaving Hong Kong within the next few days for a well-deserved turlough in England.

During his absence, Mr. R. R. Todd will act as Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. Todd has just returned from England. Before the war he acted for some time as Chairman of the Urban Council and was also, at one time, Financial Secretary.

Money Mart

Chinese National Currency was very strong in the market yesterday, with buyers prevailing throughout and at the close rates were quoted at H.K.\$2.60 to C.N.\$1,000 for futures and \$2.63 for spot.

Gold made another leap of 11 points on the previous day, and closed at \$426 a tael. U.S. dollars registered a further rise and buyers paid \$4.55 for big notes and \$4.55 for small. English Sterling had buyers at \$16.80, and Australian pounds at \$12.50.

As a result of the duress notes decision, Piastre notes have also appreciated in value, and they now form the third largest medium of speculation. Old notes were yesterday quoted at H.K.\$3.70 to Pte.100 buyers and \$3.90 sellers. New notes were \$3.30 and \$3.60 respectively; "new notes" are these issued after the Japanese took over French Indo-China.

The greatest surprise of all is the coming to life once more of the defunct Military Yen. Yesterday it was a close runner-up to Chinese National Currency, being quoted at H.K.\$2.55 to M.Y.\$1,000. Reason is that the currency notes decision has inspired hope in the more optimistic that Military Yen, too, may one day have some value. Until a week ago the rate was H.K.\$1.10 to M.Y.\$1,000 without attracting any buyers.

An announcement in the Gazette prohibits the sale and use of the following Hong Kong stamps: \$1.00 purple/blue; \$2.00 orange/green; \$5.00 purple/red; and \$10.00 green/purple.

The Japanese tied them for?—I don't know.

Do you still think you don't know why they were tied?—No. Can you guess why the Japanese were angry with them?—I think because they were attacked by the Chinese.

Are you telling the Court that the Japanese were right in defending themselves?—Yes.

Did you know that one of the Japanese soldiers was reported missing a few days later?—I don't know.

Did the Japanese search the village after the attack?—As I stay in my room, after the attack, I did not know that.

Did you remember a wireless message sent to Headquarters in Kowloon about some arms and ammunition found in the village during the course of the search?—I don't remember that.

The case was adjourned to 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Bristle Trade In North China

China's Biggest War Trial

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Sunday, 7th April.			
Macao & Taishan	Kwong Fook Cheung	(Ord.)	9.00 a.m.
Salgon	Holkon	(Ord.)	Noon
Kongmoon	Cheong Lee	(Ord.)	Noon
Swabue	Man Tat	(Ord.)	Noon
U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco.	Sovereign of the Seas	(Parcels) 6-4 (Reg.) 6-4 (O. G.) 7-4	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m. Noon
Canada via Vancouver B.C.	King Stephen	(Parcels) 0-4 (Reg.) 6-4 (Ord.) 7-4	5.00 p.m. 5.00 p.m. Noon
Canton	By Train		4.00 p.m.
Monday, 8th April.			
Macao & Taishan	Kwong Sai		9.00 a.m.
Swatow	Jip Shua 8		1.00 p.m.
Shanghai & Niontain	Hanyang		9.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	By Air	(Reg.) (Ord.)	1.45 p.m. 2.00 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Strait & Bangkok	Hermelin		9.30 p.m.
Canton	By Train		4.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 9th April.			
Macao & Taishan	Kwong Fook Cheung		9.00 a.m.
Hoihow	Artemis		10.00 a.m.
Salgon	Promis		10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	H.M.S. Lager		10.00 a.m.
Strait	Erasmus		3.00 p.m.
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Canton	By Train		4.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 10th April.			
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon	By Air	(Reg.) (Ord.) (Parcels)	1.45 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.20 p.m.
Australia via Sydney	Fort Beauharnois	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.45 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
Thursday, 11th April.			
Airmail for Canton & Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Friday, 12th April.			
Strait & Calcutta	Empire Trail		10.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	(Reg.) (Ord.)	1.45 p.m. 2.00 p.m.
Saturday, 13th April.			
Swatow	Takung		10.00 a.m.
Manila	Marine Leopard		10.00 a.m.
Strait, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa.	H.M.S. Speaker		8.00 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	C.N.A.C. Plane	(Reg.) (Ord.)	3.15 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Mongolia		4.00 p.m.

**U.S. FOREIGN
POLICY**

objectives are dedicated to the pursuit of peace; and we should expect them to pursue the same objectives".—Associated Press

HOOVER TO VISIT FAR EAST

is doubtful whether Wedemeyer
will return here.--Associated
Press

NEAR-SIGHTED WITNESS

it stayed for seven months.
er was true that he was beaten
ed between July 1, 1944, and Se
13, 1944.

William Lee said that he joined the B.A.A.G. in February, 1943. He was in Hong Kong when he joined. He left Hong Kong on three occasions and had little difficulty doing so.

titious and deserve no credit.
Associated Press.

Foreigners Must Register

Chingking, Apr. 6.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is composing a new national anthem for China, the

PACIFIC AIR RECORD

Chingking, Apr. 6.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is composing a new national anthem for China, the newspaper "Ta Kung Pao" re-

"The Common Man And The State"

the events of the day. If he wishes the boy to have a real understanding of the function of the group, that it is to be used and not abused, he should, on the other hand, make it clear that the group would know just what the members of it should do.

MALTA AIR DISASTER

Since the China theatre here will be deactivated on May 1, is doubtful whether Wedemey will return here.--Associated Press

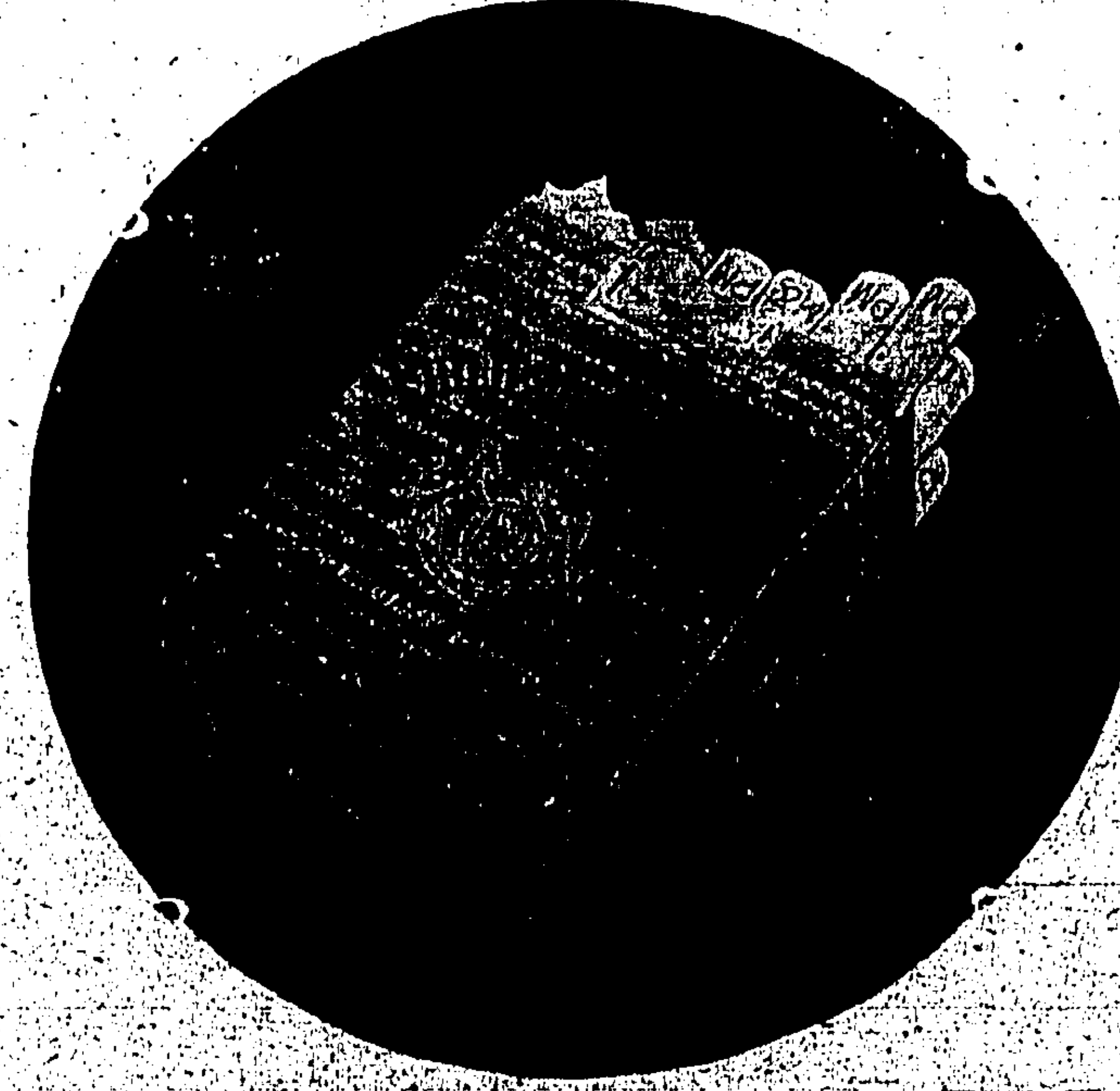
WEDEMEYER LEAVES

Since the China theatre force will be deactivated on May 1, it is doubtful whether Wedemeyer will return here.--Associated Press

(Solo)

Gouzenko Said To Be Thief

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Full Self-Government For Burma Pledged

LONDON, APRIL 6.

ARTHUR HENDERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BURMA, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT IT WAS THE POLICY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE FULL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BURMA. A MOTION APPROVING THE POLICY WAS PASSED WITHOUT A VOTE.

MR. HENDERSON SAID THAT THE FIRST PHASE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT WAS THE HOLDING OF A GENERAL ELECTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT.

It was estimated that the Burmese electorate would total 7,000,000, as compared with the pre-war number of 3,000,000.

He said that if all went well it was hoped that a legislature would be elected and a ministry formed before June, 1947.

Representatives of the Burmese people would draw up a constitution which they considered most suitable for Burma, but they could not commence their work until after the elections and the formation of ministerial government, he said.

"Realization of full self-government must come by orderly and peaceful transfer of control of the machinery of state to Burmese authority, and His Majesty's Government would not tolerate any attempt to enl the future constitution of Burma into being by force or threat of force."

Burmese Suspicions
On the question of rehabilitation, he declared that the main preoccupation has been to get vital agriculture and industry started again.

Mr. Henderson said rice cul-

tivation during the Japanese occupation fell from 18,000,000 acres to between six and seven million acres, and he said that it was hoped to increase this acreage this year by 2,000,000 acres.

He said that a 30,000,000 interest free loan was being provided in estimates for the present financial year.

Tom Driberg (Labour) said that many Burmese were beginning to "be a little suspicious about what we mean in regard to dominion status for Burma."

Mr. Driberg asserted "The more we suggest that membership in the British Commonwealth is the condition for achieving of dominion status," the more we promote extremist urging for a complete break-away."

Mr. Driberg, who had recently visited the Far East, referred to unauthorised reports in Burmese newspapers of the arrest of U Nu, formerly general of the patriotic Burmese forces. He hoped that Mr. Henderson could say that there was no question of his arrest.

Communist Charge

Mr. Henderson replied that the arrest of any political leader such as U Nu would not be carried out except on the authority of the British Government.

To the suggestion that a British delegation should visit Burma, Mr. Henderson said that he could not commit the Government but the suggestion would be borne in mind.

Mr. William Gallacher, Communist, said that it was utterly wrong to talk of free elections when agents of big monopoly capitalists are spreading corruption in Burma. Thousands of Burmese did not know what life was because of the exploitation of the monopolists.

The Burmese should be left free to build up their own lives and the country in their own way.—Associated Press and Reuter.

Deadlock In Burma

Rangoon, pr. 6.
U-Saw, former Burmese Prime Minister, declared today that he had "exhausted all means at my disposal" to break the deadlock between the Burmese political parties and the British Government, as political observers predicted the early formation of a United All Parties Front to wrest independence from the British.

It was not too late, he said, for the British Government to "ease the situation," but it was "very unwise of the statesmen and politicians of Britain to wait until Burmese feeling was exploded in an undesirable way."

He asserted the British Government had declined to let him meet the British Cabinet Mission in India.

Thirty-two-year-old Major-General Aung-San, head of the anti-Fascist League, biggest and most powerful political force in the country, simultaneously appealed for early election of a constituent assembly—"after which we will demand freedom from the British."—Reuter.

BLUM ON THE ENTENTE
Ottawa, Apr. 6.
M. Leon Blum, France's special envoy for France's financial and economic affairs, said in an interview here today, "It is the general desire of France to settle all outstanding questions with Britain and renew bonds of close association with that nation."

It was the opinion of many Frenchmen, including the President, that an alliance with Britain was desirable, but such entente must not jeopardize wider collaboration of the United Nations. Such alliance must complement and not conflict with the United Nations, M. Blum declared.—Reuter.

BOMB DROPPED BY ACCIDENT

Washington, Apr. 6.
A bomb was dropped accidentally on a group of observers in an aircraft carrier carrying out training exercises in the Puerto Rico area and killed nine and wounded another, the Navy said yesterday.

The bomb was released from a flight of planes after the take off from the carrier Tarawa and blasted the observation tower on the edge of a small island.

Tokyo, April 4.
General Douglas MacArthur today ordered the dismissal of Sachi Morishita, chief of the education section of Koichi prefecture, on the recommendation of the Allied Headquarters civil information and education section, which reported that Morishita on July 29, 1945 published a document advocating continued underground resistance to the occupational authorities.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. Crash

Pretoria, Apr. 6.
The entire crew of a Royal Air Force Liberator and eight officers of the South African Defence Force were killed on Wednesday when the plane crashed near Secasane, Italy, it was officially announced here today.

The South African officers included a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. The only survivor was a South African major, who is reported to have been severely injured.—Reuter.

PROPELLOR FLEW OFF

San Francisco, Apr. 6.
Twenty-seven passengers and crew of an air transport command C-54 flying from the Philippines spent an anxious four hours after the propeller flew off from one engine and damaged another propeller, forcing the big ship to limp 400 miles on two engine alone.

The pilot of the ship, Q. N. Sewell, nursed the plane to a safe landing at Hamilton Field, escorted by nine aircraft that had been summoned by S.O.S. signals. One of the passengers was Dr. Yut Sune-chi, who is on his way to take up his post as Chinese ambassador to Italy.—Associated Press.

"Missouri" In Bosphorus

Istanbul, Apr. 6.
The United States battleship "Missouri" arrived today in the Bosphorus, carrying the remains of Mehmet Munir Ertegün, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, who died in the United States in November, 1944.

On board is Mr. Alexander Weddell, President Truman's special envoy, with a personal message from President Truman to President Ismet Inönü of Turkey.

In Turkey, the American visit is considered a goodwill call, far beyond a mere act of courtesy. The Istanbul newspaper "Vatan" referred today to the battleship as "The guardian and herald of peace," adding, "It would be erroneous to regard the visit of the Missouri to Turkey as a political demonstration against Russia."

The battleship will stay five days.—Reuter.

World Should Abolish "Right To Wage War"

TOKYO, APRIL 5.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, TODAY CALLED FOR UNIVERSAL RENUNCIATION OF WAR ON THE PATTERN OF THE NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS TO THE FOUR-POWER COUNCIL.

WHILE THE JAPANESE WAITED SILENTLY TO SEE WHAT ROLE THE COUNCIL WOULD PLAY, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TOLD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEADING MILITARY POWERS THAT THE WORLD SHOULD STUDY JAPAN'S ABOLITION OF WAR AS A SOVEREIGN RIGHT.

General MacArthur was flanked on the left by American and British Commonwealth representatives and on the right by Chinese and Russian members in a conference room across from the Imperial palace.

He scored "suspicion, distrust and hatred which inevitably result from power threats, boundary violations, secret maneuvering and violence," and said the survival of civilization depended upon a forward step to eliminate these from national relations.

In the first meeting General MacArthur also frankly told the council its purpose was purely advisory and said it was intended to continue the occupation policy to avoid "oppressive or arbitrary actions and to infuse into the hearts and minds of Japanese people the principles of liberty and right heretofore unknown to them."

The council meeting attracted relatively little attention in Japan as members gathered for the first of bi-monthly meetings in one of the city's major undamaged buildings. Japanese officials declined to comment immediately pending "clarification of the council policies."

As he spoke, MacArthur was flanked by microphones in the room brightened by klieg lights for photographers in charge.

CARS FOR BRITAIN --SOME DAY

London, Apr. 6.

After the expansion of export trade there will be motorcars for ordinary people at home, Mr. Woodburn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply said in the House of Commons tonight.

"That lies a little in the future but we shall work towards it," he stated.

Mr. Woodburn was replying on the motion for adjournment to Mr. C. N. Shawcross, Labour member for Widnes, who called for reform of the industry and alleged that in many aspects it was a rump and racket on a large scale. Mr. Woodburn paid tribute to industry's response to appeal for export expansion.

Fifty per cent of the cars produced and 83 and more per cent of the motor vehicles were going abroad. Government, while willing to help, was leaving this industry in the hands of private enterprise. The industry would be asked to secure maximum output with minimum labour and to concentrate on fewer varieties of models.

Mr. Woodburn believed that the helicopter was the only thing that could surpass motor cars in future. "I have no doubt that farmers and people in isolated areas will be able to take the road as the crow flies to their destinations," he said.—Reuter.

Britain's Negotiations With Egypt

London, Apr. 6.

Welcoming the immediate opening of negotiations with Egypt for a revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the fact that Mr. Ernest Bevin (Foreign Secretary) will take part, the non-party publication "Spectator" in day writes:

"Lord Stange's choice as leader of the British delegation in the Foreign Secretary's absence serves to emphasise, whether intentionally or not, the importance of Egypt to British air communications."

"Quite apart from that, the Minister for Air, supported as he will be by the new ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, and by the most experienced authorities on all Middle Eastern questions, should be more than equal to any demands likely to be made on him."

"It is hard to over-emphasise the importance of a satisfactory agreement with Egypt. The country is intimately concerned in every question affecting the Western Mediterranean and passage to India, the Middle East and the Arab League, and genuine friendship between Britain and Egypt is an indispensable condition of tranquillity throughout those regions."

"Egypt is intoligibly sensitive about any provision that may look like limitation on her full independence and the British delegation will go well to recognise the wisdom of giving attention to appearances as well as to realities."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL COURT PROPOSAL

New York, April 6.

The "New York Times" says that President Truman's administration is reported to have decided "to ask Congress to Grant compulsory jurisdiction to the International Court of Justice over a limited group of disputes affecting the United States and any other nation that also had accepted compulsory jurisdiction of the court."

The paper said that under the draft which has been approved by State Department officials and now being circulated among New York lawyers the United States would agree to compulsory jurisdiction for five years and could withdraw its agreement as six months notice any time after the five years have elapsed.—Associated Press.

VICTORY PARADE CAMP IN PARK

London, Apr. 6.

Troops taking part in the Victory Parade will be camping in Hyde Park and will depend on the Serpentine for water supply. As a result, the Serpentine may not be open till after June 5.

Eighteen thousand troops will be accommodated in Hyde Park, Regent's Park and Kensington Gardens, and the roads through the parks will be used for parking tanks and other vehicles.—Reuter.

Vatican City, Apr. 6.
His Holiness Pope Pius XII yesterday nominated Monsignor Carlo Sponzi as Bishop of Brno, Czechoslovakia.—Associated Press.

KING'SSHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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